To Right the Wrong and Uplift the Down-Trodden-

NOT OF ENGLAND'S SEEKING

The English Agent Pat Up With Abuse and Insult That No Other Representative Would Have Borne.

The Times has received the following letter from Mr. James M. Spreull, giving the English view of the Boer war:

I am a native of your city who has spent many years abroad, but I regularly receive American papers and I have been very much surprised that any American should say (for I do not believe) he has sympathies for the Boers.

A letter from America which fell into my hands put determination in me to write to your paper. The sentence which write to your paper. The sentence which I took exception to being "some features of it (the war) are not clear to us, and so the full justification of it does not clearly appear." I have pleasure in writing in defense of the war, my only objection being that I shall not be able to carry on an animated debate with your readers. But first let me say that some Americans with a puerile hatred for England and without investigating the cause of the war, have pronounced their cause of the war, have pronounced their opinion, viz: That England is Endgrabbing, etc. to thoughtlessly give such an opinion is to my mind criminal, but will you excuse me if I say on this occasion that the subject is too grave to give them the notoriety which no doubt they desire.

It would, perhaps, be well to trace the It would, perhaps, he well to trace the early history of the Boers and the causes of their great trek. The slaves had been suddenly emancipated and placed upon a perfect political equality with their former proprletors. Agents of the Imperial Government had appraised the slaves, generally at less than their market value true fifther of this reduction hears, the generally at less than their market value—two-fifths of this valuation being the share apportioned to the Cape out of the twenty million pounds sterling voted by the Imperial Parliament, had been offered to the preprietors as compensation, if they chose to go to London for it, otherwise they could only dispose of their claims at a heavy discount. Thus, in point of fact, only about one-third of the appraised amount had been received. To all slave-holders, this had meant a great reduction of wealth, while to many of those who were in debt it was equivalent to the utter deprivation of property.

property.

Again, the missionaries desired that the blacks should be collected together the blacks should be collected together in villages, "teach them the first step in civilization, to labor honestly for their maintenance, and add to that oral instruction in the doctrines of Christianity." "Already," said they, "after only a few years' training, many blacks can read well, or better than the ordinary colonists, and are exhibiting a decided taste for civilization." Infortunately, the for civilization." Unfortunately, the missionaries, Vanderkemp and Read, were missionaries, vanderaemp and decad, were deceived into believing a great number of charges of cruelty made against various colonists, which a little observation would have shown in most instances to be groundless; and thereupon they lodged accusations before the High Court of Justice. In 1811, between seatons, and In 1811 between seventy and Justice. In 1811 between seventy and eighty cases came before the Circuit Court for trial. There was hardly a family on the frontier which did not have some relation brought as a criminal before the judges to answer to a charge of murder or violent assault. Several months were occupied in the trial and more than a thousand witnesses were examined but in every instance the most amined, but in every instance the most serious charges were proved to be with-out foundation. Only a few convictions, and those of no very outrageous ctimes, resulted from these prosecutions, which kept the entire colony in a ferment until long after the circuit was closed.
WERB BENEFICIAL.

WERD BENEFICIAL.

The substitution, in 1827, of the English for the Dutch language in the Colonial Courts of law was certainly felt as a grievance. The alteration, in 182, of the system of land tenure, the redemption, in 1825, of the paper currency at only 35 hundredths of its nominal value, and the abolition, in 1827, of the Courts of Landdrost and Heenraden, unquestionably caused much dissatisfaction, though all of these measures are now admitted by everyone to have been beneficial.

During the winter of 1835 preparations for emigration were being made over the Eestern and Midland Districts, and by the middle of the year 1837 there were over

middle of the year 1837 there were over 1,000 wagons between the Caledon and 1,000 wagons between the Caledon and Vaal rivers. The Boers then commenced the work of carving out new countries for themselves, but I think it would be of fittle interest following their petty feuds, but I shall rather draw your attention to the broader issues.

The South African Republic had been in the contract of the formal carbon and the contract of the contr

rate South Arrican Republic had seen the existence as an independent State for twelve years when it reached that condition of insolvency which appeared to invite, or at least justify, annexation as the only alternative to complete ruin and chaos. And there were few, even among the most uncompromising supportures of the most uncompromising supporters of the Boers, who seriously attempted to show that the Transvaal had any prospect of prolonging its existence as dependent State for more than a few

had refused to pay taxes. The Boers, spread over a vast country, were stunned by party discontent. The repub-lic owed £215,000 (pounds sterling), which it had no means of paying. Its creditors were clamorous, there was no public opinion to support or save the Government. Into this chaos entered Sir Theophilus Shepstone. Three thousand out of clear thousand statements the support of the statement of the stateme of eight thousand voters actually signed petitions in favor of annexation.

President Burgers read an address to the Raad to the following:
"I would rather be a policeman under a strong government than the President of such a State. It is you—you members of the Raad and the Boers—who have lost the country; you have ill-treated the natives. You have shot them down you the country; you have shot them down, you have so. I them into slavery, and now you have so. I them into slavery, and now you have to pay the penalty." "Do you know what has recently happened in Turkey? Because no civilized government was carried on there, the Great Powers interfered and said, "Thus far and no further," and if this is done to an empire, will a little republic be excused when it misbehaves?" "Our people have deep negrated. behaves?" "Our people have degenerated from their former position; they have become demoralized. To-day a bill for 1100 pounds sterling was laid before me for signature, but I would sooner cut off my right hand than sign that paper, for Liber post he signature. off my right hand than sign that paper, for I have not the slightest ground to expect that when the bill becomes due there will be a penny to pay it with. The Great Powers, with all their greatness, all their thousands of soldiers, would fall as quickly as this State has fallen and evén more quickly if their citizens were to do what the citizens of this State. even more quickly if their citizens were to do what the citizens of this State have done. In January of this year, two thousand two hundred and difty pounds sterling was due for interest, and there was not a penny to meet it. Let us make the best of the situation and join hands to those of our brethren in the South and then from the Cape to the Zambest there would be one great people."

President Burgers left the Transvaal broken-hearied at the dissensions of his scople. When dying, he left a statement

people. When dying, he left a statement

of the case which shows how the English faction worked for annexation, and how the Dropper party, headed by Kruger allied themselves with the former in in allied themselves with the former in intrigue against the State, thwarting all reform and encouraging the refusal to pay taxes. He says this course was pursued by Kruger to oust me from power and secure the Presidency for himself.

AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Messrs. Kruger and Jorrissen came to England to protect against annexation, but Sir T. Shepstone wrote "I do not think elither of them wish the Act of Anthread and the same processing the same same protect of the same protect against the same process.

think either of them wish the Act of An nexation to be cancelled."

nexation to be cancelled."

The Boers were supplied with Eritish money and arms and soldiers and the prestige of the flag. Sir T. Shepstone sent a message to Cetewayo, telling him that the Transvaal was under British sovereignty and warned him against agreession.

am convinced," said Sir A. Cunynghame, "that had this country not been annexed it would have been ravaged by the native tribes. Forty square miles of country had been overrun by natives, and every house burned, just before the annexation." "I am convinced," said Sir A. Cunyng-

Sir B. Frere wrote on December 15th, 1877, that he had great anxiety concern-ing the Zulus, and that he had ordered two frontier districts, Utrecht and Wak-

two frontier districts, Utrecht and Wakkerstrom to hold themselves in readiness
for active service.

Sir T. Shepstone, ten days later, wrote,
"The Boers are still flying and, I think
by this time there must be a belt of more
than one hundred miles and thirty miles
broad, absolutely desolute.

From the above one may see that Stepstone plucked the finit that would have

stone plucked the fruit that would have stone plucked the fruit that would have fallen. The Boers were either in favor of annexation or were dazed by the hopelessness of their position and thus passively assented to the action of Shepstone and his twenty-five policemen. The Beers were absolutely unable to prosecute the Kaffir war.

The Treasury contained only 12-6 and the Corryment one pauge bluebacks

the Government one pound; bluebacks were selling at one shilling. Civil servants salaries were months in arrears. Poor President Burges had drawn no salary, and had not only spent all he had, but had incurred a very heavy liabil-

During the occupation period Kruger During the occupation period Kruger took office under the British Government, along with Dr. Jorissen, and Chief Justice Kotze, and all the officials, except Mr. Piet Joubert, who had protested to the Boers against annexation. Mr. Kruger retained his office for some time, but resigned his post on being refused an increased remuneration. There can be but little doubt, that had this inducement them forthcoming, he would have

but little doubt, that had this induca-ment been forthcoming, he would have remained a loyal British subject.

The country's debts were paid. Seco-coeni and Cetewayo were pacified, trade revived. Now when the country had plenty, the Anti-Annexation party, who had spok-en so unpronounced before, came for-ward and welded together a party. Sir Bartle Frere informed them that he would not recommend reneal. not recommend reneal.

not recommend repeal.

Piet Joubert and a party of Boers surprised a detachment of British, who had no idea of an engagement, and easily overpowered them, and this was known as the battle of Bronkhorst Spruit, Capt, Elliott and Lambert were taken prisoners and poor Elliott was treacherously shot; but the copy is too well known for resebut the story is too well known for repe

The Bocs now invaded Natal, and took up a strong position on Laings Nek, and Sir George Cotley endeavores to oust them, but by some mistake the mounted infantry charged and carried the Boer position before the foot climbed the hill, and thus both sections were

Boer position before the floor children the hill, and thus both sections were easily overcome.

Nineteen days later occurred that crushing disaster which has always sent a thrill through an Englishman, and which has acted as a talisman to the Boer. The mistake of mixing troops was clearly brought home at Majuba, and the want of mounted infantry was all along evident in the past wars with the Dutch of the Transvaal. I hardly think it worth while describing or explaining every battle; you should be able to get a book for a penny that will do that; but there were many unfortunate events in this short war which gave rise to bitter feelings and a desire for revenge. Bronkhorst Spruit, and the murder of Capitain Elliott, the shooting of Dr. Barbour and Mr. Walter Dyas; again there was the Elliett, the shooting of Dr. Barbour and Mr. Walter Dyas; again there was the murder of Green in Lydenburg, who had gone to the Boer camp unarmed and in good faith, only to have his brains blown out by the Boer with whom he was conversing; there was the public flogging of an Englishman because he was an Englishman, and there were various white flag incidents the basest cunning on the part of the Boers, who stoopning on the part of the Boers, who stoop ed to the lowest actions to achieve their

A SUBLIME ACT.

Mr. Gladstone was prime minister of England and when he heard of the resistance the Boers were offering to the British, and when he received word that the Corone in Sauth Africa had the

When a nation was clamoring for re venge, and when everyone (now as well as then) knew that there was no chance of as then) knew that there was no chance of resistance, he generously gave them what they desired, and only hoped that they would understand his gift, make good use of it, and do equal justice to his fellow subjects.

On August 8th, 1881, the Transvall State was free, subject to certain conditions, During Its brief existence under Pritish rule, it had its trade restored.

British rule, it had its trade restored, British rule, it had its trade restored, its enemies crushed, and its debt paid, or consolidated, in the form of a debt to England, repayable when possible.

For some time not even the interest on this debt was paid. Numbers of British

subjects left the country in disgust, despair, ruined—the men who had entered the Transvaal and invested their capital and expended their energies were left to take care of themselves, with the poor

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onsolation that the Boers would see that consolation that the Boers would see that justice was done them, when they saw the magnanimity of Great Britain. The Government of the country was vested in Mr. Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, and he at once started his fran-chise alteration by depriving the towns of cause alteration by depriving the towns of representatives, as he thought they migh be too enlightened for his purpose, bu be too callightened for his purpose, but it would be too tedious to go into the franchise question; but I shall call your attention to these outstamaing facts. In 1333 a petition was signed by 15,600 aliens in favor of granting the extension of the franchise, but was received by the Raad with great laughter. But not with-standing this discouragement, during the following year, another, was presented. standing this discouragement, during the following year another was presented, signed by 35,453 men of age and of sufficient education to qualify them for a vote in any country. Sir, the qualifications required before one could procure the franchise was too humiliating for any self-respecting person to undertake; in fact it was Mr. Kruger's intention to keep the country and uitlanders as a sponge, which he could squeeze when he wished, which he could squeeze when he wished and which would make as little noise as and which would make as little noise as the aforementioned article. But it is not one of the characteristics of the Saxon race to be bullied, or see others abused without justly resenting the same.

It would be too much in this short sketch going into Mr. Kruger's treatment of the natives, but he became so arrogant that even Mr. Gladstone, the Boer benefactor, bud to send threats, and an expe-

factor, had to send threats, and an expedition which cost over one and a half million sterling, before the sly fellow would give way.

The beginning of the emigration for gold was in ISS2, when the property known as "Moodles" was threwn open to prospectors. The Republic was again in a bad way, and drifting backwards after the first swift.

factor, had to send threats, and an expe-

in a bad way, and drifting backwards after the first spurt.

In 1834 Kruger and Smith proceeded to Europe to endeavor to raise funds, which were badly needed and they negotiated the London convention which nice hitherto undefined boundaries and secured the consent of the British Government to the alteration of the title of the country from the Transvard State to the South African Republic. Mr. Kruger stayed at the Albemarie Hotel, where, after a week, they found themselves in the uncomfortable position of being unable to pay their hotel bill. In their extremity they applied to Baron Grant, a Scotch Exchange man, who asked in return that some public assurance of good will or protection should be given to British settlers in the Transvaal. Mir. Kruger responded on behalf of the Benefile for the Papublic by publishing a Transvaai. Mr. Krueger responded on behalf of the Republic by publishing a cordial invitation to all who would go to his State. Even at this early stage of the Repub-lic the Boers gave striking proof of their

corruption.

FIELID CORNETS.

The field cornets are officials who act as petty justices, collect taxes, register, &c. The registration should be of great importance, as the period for naturalization and enfranchissment is reckoned from the date of registration in the field cornets' books. These officials collect taxes imposed by law, omit to enter the names of new arrivals in their books and thus secure themselves against having to make good these amounts in the event of an inspection of the books. Many of them were barely able to write; had no offices, and the chances for a correct entry were very remote.

In the country districts justice was not a commodity intended for the British. FIELD CORNETS.

a commodity intended for the British. Many cases of actual murder may be Many cases of actual murder may be cited, but I think it enough to draw your attention to that of Mr. Donaldson, of Lydenburg, in ISSS, which was such a glaring case that the Imperial Parliament demanded justice, and on receipt of the representations the men were arrested, tried and fined. The fines were remitted at once by the Government. But I shall simply hastily call your attention to a few cases as illustrations. I have not the space at my disposal to go into the Netherlands Railway Company's monopoly, concession in which Mr. Kruger's son-in-law "hawked" about for the highest bid the vote of the Executive highest bid the vote of the Executive Council, and sold, and duly delivered the Boers in the hollow of their hands, he came forward and acknowledged their independence. This act of Mr. Gladstones' may, in some respects, be termed one of the grandest and most sublime acts in the history of the world.

When a nation was clamoring for ony Government, "In the election of 1893, General Jou-

bert opposed Kruger and the latter mas-terly used his position in office and his authority over the officials, and converted the civil service of the country into an election organization. It has openly stated and never contradicted, and is accepted in the Transvaal as an unquestionable fact, that at least three properly elected members of the Volkeraad were "jockeyed" out of their seats because they were known to favor Jouent On version entails and best of their seats. bert. On various pretexts newly-elected members were debarred from taking their members were desarred from taking their scalls: In one case a strong supporter of the General, who was returned by a majority of something like six to one, was kept out of his scat by the mere lodging of an objection by his oppnent; there being a law that the Volksmad shall hear objections, and that the member last elected for the constituency shall

continue to represent it.

That the objection lodged in this case was ridiculous in the extreme had no bearing on the immediate result. The president said that before all things we must support the law, and that pending the designs the design t the decision the old member (a strenuous supporter of His Honor) shall retain his

seat.

To further illustrate Mr. Kruger's election tactics, I refer you to the election of Mr. Esselin; thus Kruger, with the aid of his little tricks, was enabled to get himself returned with 7,881 as against Jourbert's 7,000. The commission appointment constitutions and the commission appointment constitutions. ed to investigate matters was constitu-ted chiefly of Kruger's supporters, and the result was a foregone conclusion. FLAGRANT CORRUPTION.

FILAGRANT CORRUPTION.

Outside the Transwal Mr. Kruger has the reputation of being free from the taint of corruption, for which so many of his colleagues suffer. Yet within the Republic and among his own people one of the gravest of the charges levelled against him is that by his example and connivance he is responsible for the p'undering that goes on. There are numbers of cases in which the president's nearest relatives have been proved to be concerned in the most flagrant jobs, only to be relatives have been proved to be concerned in the most flagrant jobs, only to be screened by his influences; such cases, for instance, as that of Vaal River Water Supply Concession.

It is impossible for me to go into evaluations of the concerned by the concern

It is impossible for the to go into every grievance, but let us glance at a few:
The granting of licenses to liquor houses was carried to such an exereme that at last the entire community rose against it and the expresions were so strong that the Government was compelled to make a show of deferring to it.

An unfortunate native named April, having worked for a number of years for a tarmer on promise of certain payment in cattle, and having completed his term, applied for mayment and a permit to ravel through the district. On some trivial pretext this was refused him; his phate.

the service of the Boer.

the service of the Boer.

He appeared to the nearest official, Field Cornet Prinsloo, who acted in a barbarous manner, so that the Chief Justice, before whom the case was heard (when April having enlisted the sympathy of some white people was enabled to make an appeal) charcaterized Prinsloo's conduct as brutal in the extreme, and a flagrant abuse of power and gave judgment gaiffst Prinsloo with all costs, Within a few days of this decision being arrivel at the President addressed a meeting in a few days of this decision being arrived at the President addressed a meeting of burghers, and announced that the Government had reimbursed Prinsloo, adding, "Notwithstanding the judgment of the High Court, we consider Prinsloo to have been right."

A mine-owner, to meet the difficulty of labor, imported a tribe-men, women and additional and the proposed of the property of th

labor, imported a tribe—men, women and children, and put them upon an adjacent farm. There is, however, a law known as the Squatter's Law, which, framed with that peculiar cunning for which the Transvaal Government have achieved a reputation, has the appearance of aiming at the improvement of the labor supply, whilst in effect it does the opposite.

It provides that not more than five fami-It provides that not more than five families may reside upon one farm, the "family" being an adult male with or without women and children. The law at first seems to prevent the squatting together of natives in large numbers and in idleness. As a matter of fact, however, the law is not applied in cases of Boer farmers. From the President down, the Boers own farms on which hundreds of families are allowed to remain, paying tagir hutare allowed to remain, paying their hut tax and contributing largely to the pros-perity of the land-owner. Of course in the case of the uitlander there seems to be a principle at stake, which the mine-owner learned to his cost, for no sooner had he located his tribe and provided for them than an official came down to him and removed all except the five allow-ed by law and distributed the rest among his friends and relations. A dead set has always been made against education and some of the legislators tax and contributing largely to the pros

A dead set mas always over made against education and some of the legislators have been known to express the opinion that education was not by any means desirable, as it taught the rising generations to look with contempt on their fathers, and further there is on record a deater, in which members solutely opa debate in which members pointedly op-posed the granting of facilities for the eduposed the granting of facilities for the edu-cation of their own womenkind, on the ground that presently the women would be found reading books and newspapers, in-stead of doing their work, and would soon get to know more than their fathers, husbands, and brothers, and would, as a consequence, quickly get out of hand, it never occurred to these worthy gentlemen that the proper course would be to edu-cate the men. cate the men.

cate the men.
SUFFRESSION OF SCHOOL.
Johannesburg contributed nine-tenths
of the sixty-three thousand pounds sterling spent on education and received six
hundred and fifty pounds to educate its
children. To further illustrate the Boer
tactics in regard to the education of
utilanders children, I may mention that
a bill advocated by Dr. Mausveit, for

tactes in Feedra to the decrease in that a bill, advocated by Dr. Mauvecit, for the total suppression of private schools (non-government schools) was only rejected by a majority of two.

Let me briefly refer to the dynamite monopoly. The right was granted to one man to manufacture and to sell at a price nearly two-hundred per cent, over that at which it could be imported. It was found, upon investigation, after some years of agitation, that the factory was merely a depot for manufactured articles. An investigation held by order of the Volksraad exposed the imposition, and the concession was cancelled, to the joy of the ultianders. But the triumph was not for long, for within a few months the monopoly was revised in an infinitely more obnoxious form. It was now called a Government. Government.

Government monopoly, but "The Agen Government monopoly, but "The Agency" was bestowed upon a partner of the
gentleman who had formerly owned the
concession and the president upheld this
action, but the Land en Volls, the Pretoria
Dutch newspaper, exposed the whole
transaction, including the system of bribcry by which the concessionaires secured
their renewal, and among other things
much the charge which it has continued made the charge, which it has continued made the charge, which it has continued to repeat ever since; that Mr. I. M. A. Woolmaraus, member of the Executive, received a commission of one shilling per case sold during the continuance of the Agency, (one shilling per zase estimated to yield ten thousand pounds per year.)

If anyone should doubt the corruption of the Transvaal I should like to draw his of the Transvall I sould like to diak made attention to the Salati Railroad Company, and to the fact that 21 members of the first Volksraad out of 25, the Vice-President, the son-in-w and the private secretary of the President, the Secretary of the Volksraad and the Minute Keeper of the Executive each and all received. of the Executive, each and all received bribes, and the amount that each received is too well known to mention.

Here are some of the monopolles for 1899 from the official list: Dynamite, rail-1839 from the official list: Dynamite, railways, spirits, iron, surar, wool, bricks, carrinenware, paper, candles, soap, calcium, carbide, oil, matches, cocca, bottles, jams, etc. The year 1899 is marked by Kruger's hard fight for the dynamite monopoly, which, if the suggestion of the uitlanders six hundred thousand pounds sterling a

six hundred thousand pounds sterling a year to the State.

In speaking of these dry facts it may be well to mention that the salaries of the Transvaal officials are sufficient to pay forty pounds per citizen. Of course I do not refer to the English and American cans of Johannesburg, who, as I have said before, some people would infer, had a right to slave for Kruger and his favorright to slave for Kruger and his tayor-ites. The immorality of the Transvaal is sickening, and as I write hundreds of cases come before me, but let me quote from the Boers: June 24th 1891. 200 vouchers were found

wanting from the yearly accounts, and no explanation could be given. Also 13,600 ounds had been given on loan to Boer reneral store-a private merchandise ven-

June 27th. At the debate on the question of appointing a State Financier, who would among other things he held responsible for the disappearance of vouchers, the Auditor-General said that he did not want an official of that nature, who would be always snivelling about his

Some have suggested that the British government have forced on this war, that they tried to bluff and bluster, but, sir, this statement is not borne out by The English agent out up with abuse and insult that no other represen-

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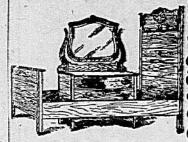
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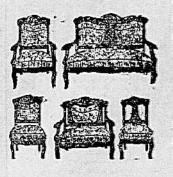
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tative would have endured. The Portuguese and the American consuls were at first snubbed, but they carried things with a high hand and it seemed that the only nation Kruger could insult with impunity was his Suzerain power.

I do not intend to sketch the Jamleson raid, perhaps i shall do so in another letter, but there can be no harm in calling your attention to the reform prisoners and asking you to recall to mind the facts and conditions in connection with their arrest and the events of that most unfortunate raid. I regret that I have not space to go into the Jamleson story, but let me say that I strongly condemn Dr. Jamleson's rash raid which he inaugurated to force the hands of the Reform Club, when he was expressly asked to desist.

Four of the Reform prisoners were, as you know, sentenced to death, but the Kers were satisfied with a present.

as you know, sentenced to death, but the Beers were satisfied with a present. the Beers are, in their way, a very religious people, but they are also essentially practical; and it is difficult to find an instance in which the religious principle has operated to their commercial disadvantage. The train of reasoning which vantage. The train of reasoning when the them to justify the imposition of a tine was as follows: To impose a fine would be to take blood money and would be immoral and iniquitious; to accept a present on condition that the sentence should be entirely remitted, however, would be quite another thing. So negotiations were set on foot and the prisoners offered ten thousand pounds prisoners offered ten thousand pounds charitable purpose. The matter was dis-cussed in the executive council and the Boer, true to his instinct and record, per-ceived an opportunity to improve his ceived an opportunity to improve his position. The religous gent, who would not take blood or money, now objected not take blood or money, now objected that the amount proposed was altogether too small and the president, with that readiness so characteristic of him, observed that he thought the prisoners must have made a mistake and meant forty thousand pounds aplece, instead of forty thousand for the lot. After further the control of the control tory thousand to the tousand apiece was taken and I think it a reflection on your intelligence to add, nothing more was heard of the "charities."

heard of the "charities."

Thus the government received from the four, one hundred thousand pounds and from the fifty-six, one hundred and twelve thousand pounds. The remaining two men, Sampson and Davis, remained jail because they refused to sign a pe-

Some, I believe, are under the impression the the Reform prisoners had a very enjoyable time in prison. Well, I cannot go into that for obvious reasons, but shall give a story which will perhaps illustrate something of the Boer treatment of prisoners. HARSH TREATMENT.

An old schoolmate, an Englishman named Grant, had been a teacher upon the farm of a Boer near Pretoria. Through some difference with his employer, he was dismissed, and his own version of the affair indicates that he suffered considerable injustice. From the evidence given at the case in which he subsequently figured, it appeared that in order to urge his grievance, he returned to the Boer's farm and even re-entered order to urge his grievance, he returned to the Boer's farm and even re-entered the house, which he had formerly occupied. He was arrested and charged with trespass or threatening to molest his late employer and members of his family and was bound over to keep the peace for six months and a fine of fifty pounds security for the same, failing which he should go to fall for that period. This seemed to be rather a harsh sentence to pass upon a man who was over fifty years of age, entirely destitute of means, of very inferior physique and who had been charged at the instance of an individual who could certainly have protected himself against five such men as Grant. No doubt the accused was Grant. No doubt the accused was in eccentric man and probably a nuls-(Continued on Eighteenth Page.)

L IFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1809, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE LIFE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC AC-THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA

Name of the company in full-THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

GINIA.

Location of home or principal office of said company—RICHMOND, VA.
Casracter of the business transacted by the company—LIFE INSURANCE.
MINED PLAN.
President—G. A. WALKER.
Scoretary—JAMES W. PEGRAM.
Organized and incorporated—MARCH, 1871.
Commenced business—APRIL, 1871.

The amount of capital stock The whole number of policies in force, and the amount of liabilities or risks thereon at end of year 222.564

RECEIPTS. The amount of premiums received during the year \$937,900 79
The amount of interest received from all sources 45,020 64
The amount of all other receipts—viz: Rents 2,304 48 DISBURSEMENTS.

ASSETS. 936,361 00

 Loans secured by pledge of stocks and bonds or filter
 48,234 15

 Interest due and accrued
 20,521 77

 Rents due and accrued
 937 77

 Uncollected and deferred premiums
 111,020 85

 All other assets, less ledger liabilities
 4,633 45

LIABILITIES.

Total BUSINESS IN VIRGINIA DURING 1890.

900 \$ 801,208 212,000 1.240 \$1.014.288 Deduct number and amount which have ceased to be in force during the year.. 28,163 2,040,619 223 171,478 Total number and amount of policies in force at end of year...... 78,864 \$7,238,630 1,012 \$ 842,810 Industrial and Ordinary.

No. Amount.

Amount of losses and claims on policies unpaid December 31st Amount of losses and claims on policits paid during the year Amount of assessments, premiums, dues and fees collected or secured in Virginia during the year, in cash or notes or credits, without any deduction for losses, dividends, commissions, or other expenses.....

State of Virginia, City of Richmond-ea.:
Swora to Bearman . 1000, before
J. T. LAWRENCE, Notary Page.

-Ordinary-

\$ 670

131,625

\$132,295

\$126,675